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question. The few typographical blunders are, of course, very conspicuous in pages so handsomely printed; and the general atmosphere of the work is, perhaps, a trifle too optimistic, though even a sober-minded German savant could scarcely escape a little enthusiasm over the wonderful progress of Mexico in the past quarter of a century. The lack of an index, as in so many French books, is regrettable.

Among the sections of special interest to the geographer are E. Reclus's description of the physical geography (45 pp.); Prince R. Bonaparte's section on the population and colonization of the country, including the emigration movements that led thousands of Mexicans far afield to the Philippines, Florida, Cuba, and California (69 pp.); Gomot on Agriculture (67 pp.); de Launay on the metals and the mining industry (61 pp.); Picard on industry, trade, and navigation (71 pp.); Krantz on railroads and public works (58 pp.); and Lagrave on the post and telegraph services (25 pp.). The political institutions, public finances, monetary and banking systems, education, position of Mexico in science, art, and literature, the army and navy and exterior relations are treated by equally authoritative writers.

There are numerous excellent small maps of the ports, and the larger coloured maps illustrate the distribution of agricultural products and minerals, the physical and political features, and the railroad system. The especially interesting railroad now rebuilt across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is shown on a sufficiently large scale. Prof. Levasseur, the editor, acutely and eloquently sums up the whole work (45 pp.), and also contributes a short historical review of the country.

Diccionario Sipibo. Castellano-Deutsch-Sipibo. Apuntes de Gramatica. Sipibo-Castellano. Abdruck der Handschrift eines Franciskaners mit Beiträgen zur Kenntniss der Pano-Stämme am Ucayali herausgegeben von Karl von den Steinen. Berlin, 1904. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen).

The well-known ethnologist Professor Dr. Karl von den Steinen, one of the directors of the Royal Museum of Ethnology in Berlin, has published under the above title a MS. ascribed to an unknown Franciscan monk, giving a vocabulary of Spanish and Sipibo (Pano), probably, according to the editor, of about the year 1877; another vocabulary, Sipibo and Spanish, from 1810 to 1812; and, lastly, an addition to the second. The former also contains, at the end, a number of grammatical notes. The learned editor introduces these publications (of hitherto as good as unknown manuscript) by a bibliography, and a short discussion of pictographs on cotton-cloth, reported (from hearsay) to have been met with among the Pano in the second half of the eighteenth century. Thereupon follows an historical sketch of the Panos from the seventeenth century on, a list of the Pano tribes in Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, and notes on the vocabularies. The part relative to supposed picture-writings of the Panos (about which Humboldt wrote in very cautious terms) may be dismissed with the remark that, since they were on pieces of cotton-cloth tied with agave fibre, it is not impossible they may have belonged to the class already made by Indians in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and still used by them to-day in Bolivia—for memorizing parts of the catechism, for instance. That the pieces of cloth contained human and animal figures, together with "isolated characters, that were taken for hieroglyphics," at Lima, and painted "in lines with wonderful order and symmetry," also recalls (the "wonderful" part excepted) these Indian substitutes for writing. There are, in the Beni region to-day, aged Indians who remember Latin prayers taught their forefathers in the now long-abandoned missions.

For Dr. von den Steinen, the history of the Panos begins in the middle of the

seventeenth century. The numerous expeditions down the Napo and the Amazon since 1538 have left us (so far as documents show) no local or tribal name that might lead to the inference that any branch of the Panos had been touched by these expeditions, and yet it is almost impossible that Orellana, in 1542, should not have come in contact with one or the other branch of them. The same may be at least supposed of the expedition of Pedro de Ursúa (in 1560), and it would not have been superfluous to mention such possibilities, as well as the expeditions made by Juan de Salinas Loyola between 1570 and 1577. In addition to these, George Hormuth of Speyer, and especially Philip von Hutten, penetrated, as Governors or administrators of the German colonial and commercial plant in Venezuela—the first as far as the Uaupés, the latter to the Omaguas. While there is hardly any positive evidence, as yet, that these expeditions came in contact with the Pano tribes, they grazed the ranges thereof so closely that it might have been well to mention them.

It is to be regretted, also, that the Professor has not given in his chapter or section dedicated to the list of Pano tribes in Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil a clearer *aperçu* of the present distribution of the Panos. This may be in part deduced from the notices taken by him from various sources, but it would have been better to state, in a few introductory lines, the actual range of the linguistic stock in general. This could easily be done by means of the Raimondi Atlas of Peru (which, by the way, Dr. von den Steinen absolutely ignores in the cartographic part of his bibliography). Plates 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, and 17 of that atlas indicate the approximate location (close circumscription is never possible with unsettled Indians) of at least eight of the groups into which the German ethnologist subdivides the Panos.

The linguistic part of the work, the vocabularies proper, is of course very valuable. The first one (Sipibo and Spanish) contains as many as 2,513 words, the second (Spanish and Sipibo) 2,656, most of which, however, are included in the former also. It is a duty to thank Professor von den Steinen for having placed within the reach of linguistic students such an amount of material.

The editor does not seem to have known, when he published all this material, of the existence of another vocabulary, printed at La Paz (Bolivia) in 1898, and due to the efforts of the present Bishop of that city, Don Fray Nicolas Armentia, for many years missionary in the regions of the Beni River. This vocabulary, which includes about 3,800 words (nearly 1,300 more than the first one of Professor von den Steinen, 1,100 more than the second, and 600 more than the two combined), was published in No. 1 of the first volume of the *Boletín de la Sociedad geográfica de La Paz*, and as no reference to it is made in the bibliography, it may not be improper to allude to it here. Its title is (p. 43): "*Vocabulario del Idioma Schipibo, del Ucayali, que es el mismo que el Pacaguara del Beni y Madre de Dios. Este es un dialecto de la lengua Pana, que es la lengua general del Huallaga, del Ucayali y de sus afluentes.*" A brief reference to von Tschudi, *Peru* (1846, Vol. II, p. 221 to 241), in the Bibliography, might not have been amiss.

A. F. B.

The Tower of Pelée. New Studies of the Great Volcano of Martinique. By Prof. Angelo Heilprin. 62 pp., 23 photographic plates, and Index. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1904.

The volume being a quarto gives ample page space for the large and beautiful photographs, taken by Prof. Heilprin, illustrating chiefly the later phenomena associated with the eruptions of Pelé. The letterpress is especially devoted to a discussion of the history and nature of the great tower which for so many months was the centre of interest in the crater of Pelé, but which was doomed to destruction. Its